

HOLLAND'S WAR LOSSES

From a Dutch Correspondent

The Netherlands Institute for War Documentation reports that 265,000 Dutchmen lost their lives in the war, 30,000 of them because of underground activities. Of the 16,000 political prisoners taken 11,000 died. Of 120,000 Dutch Jews transported to Germany only 6,000 returned. Out of the 380,000 Dutch labourers put to work in Germany 34,000 lost their lives. Some 22,000 Dutch were killed in bombardments and 25,000 died of starvation in the last winter of the war.

Some 6,600 members of the Army and Navy were killed in action, while 22,000 Dutch lost their lives in Japanese prison camps in the Far East. The long list of losses ends with the statement that there are still some 90,000 people missing.

A special list of honour will contain the names of the 30,000 fallen underground fighters.

TRIAL OF FORMER DUTCH PRIME MINISTER

AMSTERDAM, May 9.—Jonkheer Dirk Jan de Geer, who in the early days of the war was Prime Minister of the exiled Netherlands Government in London, appeared before a court here to-day on charges of having "shaken the determination of the Dutch people to continue the war." He said he would conduct his own defence.

Baron van Harinxma Thoe Slooten, Dutch Ambassador in Brussels, said: "My impression was that de Geer was convinced that Germany would win the war, when I saw him in Lisbon."

Professor Gerbrandy, de Geer's successor as Prime Minister, said de Geer's resignation was "not altogether voluntary," but he did not wish to disclose the reasons for it. He thought it strange that in August, 1940, de Geer should ask leave to take a holiday in Switzerland. De Geer declared at a Cabinet meeting shortly before he resigned that he could not remain Prime Minister if Professor Gerbrandy urged a continuance of the war.—*Reuter*.

The MAURITIUS sugar crop for 1947 is estimated at 290,000 to 300,000 tons.

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